[REPORTED FOR THE REPUBLIC.] The United States vs. George A. Gardiner, (indicted for false awaring, in order to procure an award from the late Mexican Board of Commissioners.) Messes: Philip R. Fandall, United States District Attorney, and Henry May, for the United States; and Messes. Joseph H. Bradley, James M. Cariisle, and B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, for the defendant.

Carolina, for the defendant. FOURTEENTH DAY-Monday, March 28. Mr. May said that he had seen yesterday for the first time in the Republic an account of the proceedings of Thursday last, by which it appeared that the court had directed its remarks, as to the irritability and sensitiveness of counsel, entirely to

him.

The Court said he did not understand much about it; but he remarked to Mr. May that he was

about it; but he tentacted of the large that he was too sensitive.

Mr. May said that he understood the Court as saying there was too much irritability among counsel all round.

Mr. Carlisls said that he understood it addressed to Mr. May altogether, he being the only one out of temper that day.

The Court said he remembered nothing about it. I do not say I did not make the remark, but I do not recollect it.

it. I do not say the do not recollect it.

Mr. Francall said the Court's remark was that there had been a good deal of irritability on all

The Court. All I recollect saying was to Mr Mr. May said he understood it at the time as

Mr. Fendall did; otherwise he would not have allowed it to pass without noticing it.

Some remarks were made about reading over to the witnesses every day the report of their testi mony, and allowing them to correct it, but nothing

Examination of Wm. W. Hunter resumed. Examination of Wm. W. Hunter resumed.

(Witness's answers to the first two or three questions put to him were uttered in so low a tone that they could not be heard at the reporter's desk.)

By Mr. May. Do you remember whether or not inquiries were made at Rio Verde for the name.

of certain persons?

Mr. BaaDlaw objected to this question.

After remarks by the counsel—

The Count. It is proposed to ask the witness if he inquired for persons named Simpson, Espinosa; and others—this same inquiry having been testified to by Captain Barry, without objection, in answers to questions by the United States.

Lis objected to by the defence. It is objected to by the defence.

This evidence having been given by Captain

This evidence having been given by Captain Barry, without any objection on the part of the defendant, the counsel for the United States may make the same inquiries of Captain Hunter that they made of Captain Barry. If the objection had been made at the time when the questions were asked of Captain Barry, the decision of the court would have been different; but they having been permitted, as stated, it is too late to exclude them.

Mr. May asked whether he knew of any inquiries being made for persons named Espinosa, Simpson, and Andres Arrellaño, and whether any such persons were found?

such persons were found?

Witness said inquiries for the persons named were made in his presence, and no such persons were found.

Ques. I understood you as testifying that you entered the municipality of Laguinillas from the morthweat to the boundary stone, and put your whip upon it. Did you pass through the village of

Penijuan?

Witness appeared to make some reply, but no distinct articulations were heard by the reporter.

Mr. Carlisls to witness. I must trouble you to speak a little louder, captain. Your answer

not heard.

Witness. We passed through the village of Penijuan. Penijuan is northerly from the village of Laguinillas by the course of the road which we passed over. I took no compass bearings at the

By Mr. May. How large a town in point o population did you take this village of Laguinillad to be? Ans. I suppose of about four hundred people from the appearance of the village and the nu of the houses.

Mr. Baadlev protested against this mode of ex

amination. Every question was directly leading.

After remarks by the counsel—

The COURT directed the questions to be put in a more general form. The counsel might ask what towns witness visited.

By the DISTRICT ATTORNEY. State what towns By the Distract Arthursty of the Justice of the Journal of the Jou

a name I should scarcely call it a village. Laguinillas was quite a village.

By Mr. Max. Can you describe the situation of the town or village of Laguinillas, and the face of the surrounding country—its general features?

Ans Laguinillas is situated nearer the southwest boundary than the northern boundary. The country around is very mountainous, and its paths to be travelled with difficulty on horseback.

Coust. This is around Laguinillas? Ans. Throughout the whole municipality of Laguinillas. In some places for a short distance the road is better, but generally very rugged. Indeed, I should think the term road is scarcely applicable to any pass-way through the municipality. It is very rough and rugged.

Ques. What kind of vehicles could pass over it?

Ans. I should think no kind of I ask you whether or not you saw any?

Ans. No.
Ques. Did you tell, when you were on the stand on Thursday, at what time you left Lagui-Ans. I did not.
Ques. Well, sir, just go on and state?

Ques. Well, sir, just go on and stater.

Ans. (After referring to a memorandum book.)

Wednesday, fifteenth December, 1852, left Lagui nillas at about six a. m.
The Court. Six in the morning?

Ans. Yes, ante-meridian.
Ques. That was a contemporaneous
um. You made it at the time? Yes, I made it at the time.

Ans. I passed out of the municipality of Laguinillas, and arrived at a place called Carrasal about three o'clock in the afternoon.

Ques. Did you pass any place before you got to Carrasal?

Carrasal?

Ans. Yes; I think we passed through a place called Arroyo Seco; I think so.

Ques. In what part of this district or country that you travelled through did I understand you to say the town or village of Laguinilas was located?

Witness said he did not remember, but could refeat his manner by looking at the man.

fresh his memory by looking at the map.

Ques. How far was it from where you saw the stone? Ans. Five or six leagues; or I should say from the course of the road it was perhaps seven leagues.
The Court. From where and to where? Ans. From the north boundary stone to the vil-

lage of Laguinillas.

Ques Do I understand you to say what the position of Penijuan is in relation to Laguinillas?

Ans. Penijuan is near the southwest boundary of Laguinillas; I should like to refer to the map,

The counsel for the United States proposed to get the map; but
Mr. Baadley objected, and wished witness to

Mr. Baadley objected, and wished witness to speak from recollection.

Witness. I beg your pardon. I confounded the two places, Arroyo Seco and Penijuan, when you asked the question. Arroyo Seco is to the south; Penijuan is near the northwest boundary.

Mr. Maw. What State is Arroyo Seco in?

Ans. Arroyo Seco must be, I think, in the State of Queretaro. It is near the boundary of Laguinillas.

Ques. (Captain Doubleday's map of Laguinillas and vicinity being shown to witness.) Look at located correctly?

Ans. (After looking.) Yes; I used the word

Ans. (After looking.) res; I used the word Arroyo Seco for Penijuan, by mistake.
Ques. Do these places appear to you to be located correctly on the map?
Ans. Yes, they do; for I have seen it frequently, and looked at it for the purpose of making up my

mind upon the subject,
Mr. Bradley. Do you offer that map in evi

dence?
Mr. May. Certainly. I intend to offer it more formally when Captain Doubleday comes in.
Mr. May. I ask you from your acquaintance with the county if you have any knowledge of a silver mine worked by the accused between the years 1844 and 1846?

Ans. I have no knowledge of any such mine, of any mine of any kind in the municipality of Laguinillas.

of any mine of any and in the management Laguinillas.

Ques. I will ask you, sir, if you have any knowledge of a mining town having existed in Laguinillas, or that neighborhood, in those years—town containing perhaps five hundred people?

Ans. I have no knowledge of any such town.

Ques. Do you know whether any inquiries wer made after a town of a thousand people?

Mr. Baadley objected.

made after a town of a thousand people?

Mr. Bradley objected.

The Colar repeated its decision, that the inquiry is must be about a town or village. It must be a public town where people are congregated, and not a private mining establishment.

Witness. In reply to inquiries, we heard of no towns whatever in the municipality of Laguinillas, except the little village of Pentjuan and the town of Laguinillas. Inquiries were made about towns of every person and all persons.

Mr. Bradley. About towns?

Witness. I do not remember the term town being used.

Mr. BRADLEY then objected to the testimony.
Mr. May said they intended to offer evidence to

show the character of these mining establishments, and how these little towns grow up around

After some discussion—
Mr. May. These are the only towns, or villages
or settlements, I understand you to say?
Mr. Bradley objected to the word settlement.
The Court. The only towns you heard of?
Ans. The only towns I heard of; the population

was very sparse,
Mr. Max. I ask you would it be practicable to be a steam-engine into that country?

Ans. I should think not.

Ques. You know something about steam-engine. Ans. I do. I have had the supe Ques. Do you know all the parts of a steam-er

Ans. I do.
Ques. Practically?
Ans. I do.
Ques. High pressure and low pressure, little o

big?
Ans. Yes, sir.
Ques. Could a steam-engine be cast into pieces so as to be carried into that country?
Ans. It depends on its sise.
Ques. Well, a steam-engine fit for a mine?
Ans. I should think that no steam-engine that could be worked—that is, for any manufacturing purpose, unless to turn a lathe or some small work of that kind—could be transported into the country by any means which I saw there for the purpose.
Ques. The cylinder of a steam-engine is cast in one piece?
Ans. All I have ever seen, heard of, or read of.
Ques. What power engine do you speak of as not to be carried over that country?

Ques. What power engine do you speak of as not to be carried over that country?

Ans. Sixteen-horse power. The cylinder of a sixteen-horse power engine would be too heavy to be transported.

Mr. May. Is a cylinder the heaviest part which

Mr. MAY. Is a cylinder the heaviest part which is one piece?

Ans. The cylinder is the heaviest. The boiler would be the heavist, but it is in three pieces. I am speaking of a high pressure engine. The pieces of a boiler might be packed on mules, but no cylinder of any engine I ever read of or heard of could be transported by the means I saw there.

Ques. What would be the weight of the cylinder of a high pressure engine of sixteen-horse power?

Ans. It depends on the pressure used in work ing. It is eighty pounds to the square inch—(rest not heard.) not heard.)

Ques. Do you not think it could be suspended on any number of horses or mules?

Ans. I don't think it possible to suspend it on the backs of mules or horses, because the roads are over hills, and it is with great difficulty the horse can get along himself. A pack-mule requires great effort to carry a load; we found it so in Lavinillas—I did

Ques. Very steep?

Ans. Not very steep, but rocky; and it required all the effort of the animal to keep his feet. The holes between the rocks are rugged—difficult.

Ques. What do you think of the road, upon the whole?

evidence to prove they were forgeries, and that the object was to prove the scienter—the guilty know-ledge of the accused of the falsity of the uath he had taken. He thought that the counsel on the other Ans. It is a very bad road; the worst I have eve een; so bad that it can scarcely be called a road Ques. You have travelled in mo objection had passed by.

There could be no objection to this evidence.
Whatever objection to it was heretofore entertained by courts, had long since been removed; and there was no principle better established than that the prosecution may offer in suiday. side having made no objection then, the time fo

Ans. Yes, sir.

Ques. These are the worst you ever travelled

Ans. Yes, they are.

Cross-examination.—Ques. I understand you to say you arrived at Laguinillas on Monday afternoon, and left there on Wednesday following, about 6 o'clock in the morning?

Ans. (After referring to the memorandumbook.) Monday, the 13th December, arrived at Laguinillas, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and left at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Ques. You say you entered Laguinillas in the northern part, and there found the boundary stone?

Ans. I did.

(Two or three answers to questions not heard.)

Ques. After you left Laguinillas, do you remember passing any running water on the way to Arroyo Seco? Ans. I think before we reached Arroyo Seco passed a stream; between Arroyo Seco and Laguinillas, I think it was, either outside or on the

dge of the boundary.

Ques. You speak of boundary?

Ans. I mean such boundaries as we got from the official map.

Ques. Do you remember how near Arroyo Second Laguinillas? Ans. My memory is not very sure. I kept the main road from Laguinillas to Arroyo Seco with out going off.

Ques. You have never seen or heard of a cylin

der of an engine not solid, or which several pieces?

Ans. I have not. Ques. What is your judgment as to the practice bility of doing so?

Ans. It could be done.

Ques. Could not the piston be made in section

nd united by screws?

Witness. The piston?

Mr. Bradley. The piston. Ans. The piston could be so. Ques. An engine of the power you speak night be transported on these reads, I understan

Ans. I must think a moment; I found it so difficult to get along myself. It would be a very small piston that a horse could carry on these roads.

Ques. It could be cast in sections?

Ques. What other section is it usual to cast in The segments of the fly-wheel. Ques. Could not the segments of the fly wheel be cast in sections and united by a wrought-iron

Ans. They could be.

Ques. Then the sections might be small enough be carried on the road?

to be carried on the road?

Ans. They could be, but very small sections.

Witness, in the several questions, said he had been on the Pacific coast, and in Chihuahua.

Mr. May. It would be a small piece of a steam Mr. MAY. It would be a small piece of a steam engine that could be carried on the back of a mule. In what way do you think it could be carried?

Ans. I walked these mountains myself. I think an animal has enough to do to carry himself.

Mr. May said he intended to call a witness who spoke no English, and he did not know what would be done for an interpreter. There were one or two present who were competent, but they were witnessent who were competent.

present who were competent, but they were wit The Court said an interpreter would undoubtedly be required, and it made no difference whether he was a witness or not.

Mr. Jacobo Sanchez Navarro was called, and Mr.

Bowes was sworn as interpreter, and addressed the questions to the witness, and reported his

nawers.

Ques, Ask him to state his name?

Ans. Jacobo Sanchez Navarro.

Ans. Jacobo Sanchez Navarro.
Ques. Where he resides?
Ans. In Saltillo.
Ques. In the Republic of Mexico?
Ans. In the Republic of Mexico.
Ques. How long has he resided there?
Ans. Ever since the year 1840.
Ques. Ask him how long he has resided in the
Republic of Mexico, and whether he is a native of
that republic? He says he has lived there the whole of th

age that he has, which is thirty-seven years.

Ques. Ask him if he has lived in the city of San Luis Potosi, and how long? Ans. He has lived there six years.
Ques. In the city of San Luis?
Ans. In the city of San Luis Potosi.

Ask him what his ocupation is: Proprietor—land proprietor.

What period of time did he live in Sa

from the vein which he has discovered on his farm, near the court house, and is now daily engaged in thoroughly exploring. Colonel Hudson has long known of the existence of this mine, but within a few weeks past he has had the benefit of the scientific skill of a regular-bred miner, from Cornwall, in England, and, acting under his instructions, the further his researches are extended the more satisfactory and conclusive the indications become of the existence of a rich, if not inexhaustible mine. Should Colonel Hudson's hopes be realized, of which there is now but littledoubt, the discovery of this valuable deposit, on his premises, will soon Ans. From the year 1825 to the year 1831.

Ques. Has he visited the State of San Luis Popsi since he resided there? Ans. He has at different times on different oc Has he visited the city of San Luis?

Was he personally acquainted with the

Reyes?

Ans. He knew him.

Ques. Was he acquainted with his handwriting?

Ans. He knows it.

Ques. How does he know it?

Ans. He says that they were friends, and he has had relations with him since the year 1828.

Ques. Has he ever seen him write his name?

Ans. He has, at various times.

Ques. Has he corresponded with him?

Ans. He has.

Ques. (Paper shown, the mining title and accounts.)

Ques. (Paper shown, the mining title and ac

companying papers.) Ask him to look at that pa-per, and examine the signatures of the governor. Mr. Bradley. Don't repeat his answer yet, we object to the evidence.

Mr. Perry said he understood the object of this testimony was to show these papers to be forged.

Mr. Max. That is the object.

Mr. Perry said that he had not, and would not

one of the most singular novelties of the day.

[St. Louis Republican, 20th. Mr. Prany said that he had not, and would not throughout this trial, submit any points to the court which his judgment as a lawyer did not approve. The accused is indicted here for two offences distinct and separate; one is for false swearing, the other for forgery. On the first of these indictments he was now on trial. Here is an effort by the prosecution to drag into the trial of one of these indictments the whole subject-matter of both. The defendant comes here to defend, and is prepared to defend, the one case upon which a jury has been sworn; he does not come here, and is not prepared, with his evidence on the trial of one case, to defend the other. He is ready to meet the case on trial, but not on that issue to be tried for another and distinct charge. of the harbor master of Shanghai (Mr. Nic Baylies) shows that from January 1 to Dece The accused is indicted here for two offences—distinct and separate; one is for false swearing, the other for forgery. On the first of these indictments he was now on trial. Here is an effort by the prosecution to drag into the trial of one of these indictments the whole subject-matter of both. The defendant comes here to defend, and is prepared to defend, the one case upon which a jury has been sworn; he does not come here, and is not prepared, with his evidence on the trial of one case, to defend the other. He is ready to meet the case on trial, but not on that issue to be tried for another and distinct charge.

This false outh for which he is now on trial was taken we've months before these papers were taken we've months before these papers were forged. It has no connexion

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

with those papers. The question now before the jury is the truth or falsity of that cath to the me morial. The whole issue is—the existence or non-existence of that mine. If there be a infine, as alleged in the memorial, than he cannot be convicted on this indictment—and it makes no difference whether the papers be forged or not.

It was known that at the time these papers were obtained by Doctor Gardiner from Mexico, that country was is a state of revolution, rendering it unsais for him to go there; that he wrote to a friend at Rio Varde to obtain these papers for him, which that friend did, and sent them to him at Monterey, where they came to him through the hands of the Governor of New Leon. If it should appear that this friend was deceived through any MONDAY. March 28, 1853. Monday, March 28, 1853.

THE TARIFF—BAILEDAD IRON—A COMPROMISE.

Mr. HUNTER submitted the following resolution, and asked for its consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, at its next annual seasion, the average prices annually of bar iron, merchantable, manufactured by rolling; bar iron, merchantable, manufactured otherwises than by rolling; railroad iron, manufactured by rolling; and pig iron, for the last ten years preceding 1853, in the foreign markets of production or shipment Also, the average prices annually of the same descriptions of iron at New York and Pittsburgh for the same period, together with the charges for freights, insurance, and commissions.

Mr. HUNTER said he would explain the object of his resolution in a very few words. It had been suggested to him by practical mer, that a good hands of the Governor of New Leon. If it should appear that this friend was deceived through any other cause, instead of transmitting the genuine papers, sent forged ones to Doctor Gardiner, that was a distinct and separate matter, having no connexion with the issue now before the court.

He regarded this question as to the admissibility of this collateral evidence, as one resting altogether within the jurisdiction of the court; and cited 2d Russell on Crimes, 772—that no evidence can be admitted which does not tend to prove or disprove the issue joined. In criminal cases this rule is more strict, that the evidence must be confined to the point in issue.

These forged papers—if they were so—were not a part of the transaction upon which an issue had been joined before the jury.

He insisted more carnestly upon the enforcement of this rule, and the exclusion of all testimony to the prejudice of the defendant not confined to the issue now pending, because Dr. Gardiner more than any other man had been made a victim of the most extraordinary circumstances. He had been made not

sought to divert attention from their own claims, by throwing odium upon Dr. Gardiner's. This was not all—his case had been made the ground-

Mr. Prany said his business engagements at home

ing for a continuance of this case, filed an affidavit before the court, in which he stated that he was

advised that evidence of the forging of these papers might be offered in the trial by the prosecution, and that such evidence was a surprise to him, and

that a continuance was necessary to enable him to obtain evidence from Mexico to prove their genu ineness. This was the authority of the counsel on the other side that this evidence might be admit-

Mr. CARLISLE said he had always entertained

the testimony inadmissible, would be to place the court in rather an awkward position; for the court, in granting the continuance to allow time to obtain evidence to meet this very evidence now pro-

posed, certainly conceded the evidence was to

The Court said, in granting the continuance

the time it was asked, the court had not decided the question of the admissibility of this testimony, one

way or the other.

Mr. May resumed, and pursued the argument in support of the admissibility of this evidence, and pited I Greenleaf on Ev., sec. 55; Roscoe's Crimi-

Wheaton Am. Com. Law, 138; 1 Baily South Caro-ina Reports, 300; 2 Leigh Rep., 749; 5 Leigh, 708; Saldwin's Rep., 519; 1 Campbell Rep. 48, and

It being now half-past 5 o'clock, the court ad-ourned.

ceived at Bartlett's fish market, in this city, yes terday, that is certainly entitled to the appellation of "The Mammoth Cod." Before being dressed, he proved himself to be no codling, for he weighed seventy-five pounds. Upon an examination of his "interior relations," his "solid contents" were found to consist of sixteen flat fish, one haddock, eighteen inches long, and weighting about six eighteen inches long, and weighting about six

round to consist or sixteen nat nan one naddock, eighteen inches long, and weighing about six pounds, together with two old squaws, in their native and original plumage. Notwithstanding the full meal which this gentleman had taken, it seems he had still "kept a corner," and like Oliver, wanted "more." He was caught, in consequence, by Captain Fisher, of Edgartown, and as a could not plead hungar for sensiting at the feel.

nuence, by captain Fisher, of Logartown, and as he could not plead hunger for snapping at the fatal batt, he must be pronounced the victim of his own gluttony. After the removal of his various articles of diet, he weighed fifty pounds—thus sustaining his "credit," notwithstanding the "removal of the

CULPEPER COPPER MINE -Our friend Colon

Robert Hudson, of Culpeper, has furnished us with a number of rich specimens of copper ore, taken from the vein which he has discovered on his farm,

of this valuable deposit, on his premises, will sooi rank him amongst the millionaires of our country

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS, OR MORMONS .- Yes

terday there arrived, via New Orleans, about three bundred and thirty persons, Mormons, on their way to the Salt Lake, chiefly from England. We learn from Mr. Wheelock, late presiding elder of the church in this city, and just returned from

England, that there are six more ships on the way, chiefly freighted with members of this church and their families. He estimates the number expected by those ships at from two thousand five hundred to three thousand. He is advised of the arrival of a ship at the Balize with about three hundred per-

sons from Denmark. Arrangements are making for the transportation from Europe, next year, calculate the thousand. The growth of this body is one of the most singular negalities of the most singular negalities of the most singular negalities.

AMERICAN COMMERCE WITH CHINA.—The report

[Alexandria Age

his "credit," notwithstanding the 'deposits."—New Bedford Mercury.

al Evidence, 83 and 97, and cases therein

notes; 14 Peters, 430.

Mr. May said, to ask the court now

freights, insurance, and commissions.

Mr. HUNTER said he would explain the object of his resolution in a very few words. It had been suggested to him by practical men that a good basis for a compromise between the producers and consumers of iron in this country, would be to establish a point in the price of that article beyond which no duty should be charged. It had been said that it was proper there should be some point sacertained and settled upon at which the duty should be taken off, and that this could be done without injury either to the producers or to the consumers of this article; so that protection would be afforded by the imposition of duties upon iron, only whenever it should range below a price to be named by law. For the purpose of ascertaining if such a project be possible, inasmuch as it is very desirable that some sort of compromise between the producing and the consuming interests should be agreed upon, he had introduced this resolution. He thought that in this way they should be able to come to some understanding. By that time the Secretary will be enabled to give the Senate the information upon which they could act with regard to this subject. It seemed to him to be exceedingly desirable that, in order to produce harmony between the great industrial interests of this country, whenever a subject is capable of compromise, an attempt should be made in time to collect information, so as to enable the Government to make some arrangement which may enable all those interests to go on harmoniously. He trusted traordinary circumstances. He had been made not only to suffer all the prejudice of the public mind against him, created by those claimants whose demands had been rejected by the board, but also those whose claims had been allowed, and who was not all—his case nad been made the ground-work of appeals to the popular prejudice by the whole Democratic press, for the purpose of break-ing down a Whig administration, and of defeating a Whig candidate for the Presidency; the enemies of Governor Corwin had made this case the means information, so as to enable the Government to make some arrangement which may enable all those interests to go on harmoniously. He trusted that something like this may be done. It seemed to him a plausible idea; and without committing himself to it, he would add that he thought there was much in it which would make it desirable that the Senate should obtain the information which he had specified, in order to afford a basis for action upon the subject hareafter. of Governor Corwin and made this case the means to blacken that gentleman's fair fanne, and the two governments of Mexico and of the United States had been united to hunt down and oppress this defendant. In consideration of these circumstances, he earnestly appealed to the court to exercise its sound discretion by refusing to admit this evidence, having no relation to the issue now pending, to go before the jury to the injury and pend of the defendant. upon the subject hereafter,
Mr. BRODHEAD said that ever since 1846 o

Mr. BRODHEAD said that ever since 1846 or 1847 the manufacturers of railroad iron, as well as the manufacturers of iron generally, have been asking that some compromise might be entered into relative to this subject. They have appealed more than once, heretofore, he believed, to the honorable Senator from Virginia, and he was very happy to learn that the Senator was now willing to listen to those appeals, and show a disposition rendered it necessary he should return at once. He regretted it, but it was unavoidable. If he could return before the case was concluded he would do so, but he did not think it likely. He bid the court, the jury, and the counsel farewell.

Mr. MAY said it was stated distinctly the other day by the prosecution when they offered this, and the other papers connected with the mining title in evidence, that they intended to offer afterwards to listen to those appeals, and show a disposition to grant that compromise. He should have been much more pleased, however, to have heard this form him are the should have been disposed.

much more pleased, however, to have heard this from him some two or three years ago, when those engaged in the manufacture of iron, and railroad iron in particular, were suffering most terribly.

Mr. HUNTER thought it proper to say that the Senator from Pennsylvania was not exactly aware of his purpose, or of his agency with regard to this matter. He submitted the resolution for the purpose of seeing whether something could not be done which would afford much more satisfaction to the consumers of iron without inflicting any oone which would allord much more satisfaction to the consumers of iron without inflicting any injury on the producers of that article. This, he repeated, was his object. The idea had been suggested to him that some compromise of this kind might perhaps be effected. He did not know whether it could be done or not, but it was certain that was no principle better established than that the prosecution may offer in evidence, where the scienter must be proved, other transactions to show the quo animo with which the offence was committed. This prosecution was to all practical intents and purposes a prosecution of an offence of perjury, though technically it was known as a case of false swearing. To sustain it the Government must establish three distinct points:

1st. That the accused took the oath.

2d. That the knew it to be false.

The two first had been proved—subject however at the next session the question would have to be met. He submitted to the Senator, therefore, whether it was not better and more beneficial in every way that they should obtain the information, so as to enable them to act understandingly at that time. This was the whole end and object of the

establish three distinct points:

1st. That the accused took the oath.

2d. That the beath was a false one; and

3d. That he knew it to be false.

The two first had been proved—subject however to be explained mudified, or removed, by the evidence for the defence; but for the present they stood established; they presented the carpus delicti.

It was still necessary for the United States to show the quo animo with which the act was done.

This could unquestionably be done by proving any circumstances tending to show what his intention was at the time. Any thing from which the jury may infer that he knew this oath to be a false one, is proper evidence to go before them for what it may be worth. The accused brings to the Board of Commissioners the very evidence required to sustain the claim sworn to by him; evidence necessary and important to his claim; evidence on which the award was made; and what more conclusive evidence of his corrupt motive in taking, and his presented the effect of the false of the false one. Since the honorable gentleman had referred to Since the honorable gentleman had referred to his (Mr. H.'s) own opinions, he would say, in relation to that subject, that he was a free trade man. It was known to everybody who knew him that he was a free trade man to this extent: that he held that all duties should be laid upon revenue principles, and that the lowest duties which will yield a sufficiency of revenue for the purposes of the Government, are all that should be imposed; but, at the same time he held those principles, he be lieved that never, under any circumstances, either by improper legislation or by the proper action of the Government, should these interests be suddenly and wantonly destroyed. Whenever the Govly and wantonly destroyed. Whenever the Government chose to take a step in the direction of re form, it should do it gradually and so slowly as not to prejudice the existence of interests which it has called into being. His object was a kind one. Mr. BRODHEAD remarked his honorable friend had said that he was a free-trade man. It was difficult to understand in what sense he is a free-trade man, because three weeks ago be edwarded. clusive evidence of his corrupt motive in taking and his knowledge of the falsity of, that oath, that evidence that the papers filed by him in support o These lorged papers are an essential part of the case.
The defendant, on a former occasion, when ask.

difficult to understand in what sense he is a frectrade man, because three weeks ago he advocated upon this floor what he (Mr. B.) considered to be the worst kind of discrimination. He advocated the proposition to take the duties off of railroad iron entirely. Suppose we should take them off of cotton, and wool, and all other species of manu factures which enter into general consumption, where should we then obtain our revenue? He should like to know what his friend from Virginia meant when he said he is a free trade man. Did he mean that he is absolutely in favor of the reneal the mean that he is absolutely in favor of the repeal of all duties, and of a resort to direct taxation? It would seem so from the fact of his advocating the entire abolition of duties upon railroad iro cause he (Mr. B.) could see no reason for taking off all duties from railroad iron and not taking them off of the other articles which he had named.

Mr. HUNTER said the Senator arraigned his consistency. He wished to know in what sense he (Mr. H.) was a free-trade man. He had stated in what sense he made use of that phrase when he introduced the resolution. He said he was in favor they in a contract the principles and so in the principles are the principles and so in the principles and so in the principles are the principles and so in the principles are the principles and so in the principles are the principles and the principles are the principles are the principles are the principles are the principles and the principles are the principles are the principles are the principles and the principles are the prin introduced the resolution. He said he was in favor of levying duties on revenue principles, and raising only so much as would be necessary for the economical uses of the Government. Then the Senator attacked his position with regard to the abolition of duties on railroad iron. He (Mr. B.) said that he (Mr. H.) was in favor of direct taxation because he voted for the proposition to take off those duties. That by no means followed. Here was a question, if he chose to enter into it, as to the propriety of taking off duty from railroad iron; but he would remind the Senator that he voted under instructions from the Leguislature of his own State; and during the whole time previously had avoided medding with the islature of his own State; and during the whole time previously had avoided meddling with the duties on railroad iron in any way. The Senator knew that he made no speech in relation to the subject, and only voted in accordance with instructions. The object which he had in view in introducing this resolution was to ascertain the point of compromise where duties might be taken off without injury to the producing interests, reserving a provision in that law by which the duty shall be laid on all iron where its price shall range bejow this point. He knew many iron-masters who believe that this would afford a basis for a compromise. He did not propose to enter into a discussion of this subject until the information was obtained. The idea, he thought, was sufficiently plausible to justify him in making the call...

NAVAL DEPOT AT NEWPORT. NAVAL DEFOT AT NEWFORT.

On motion of Mr. JAMES, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be
requested to inquire whether it will not be advan
tageous to the Government of the United States to
establish a naval depot at Newport, Rhode Island,
and that he report to the Senate at its next
assain.

Mr. SHIELDS called up the resolution hereto ore offered by him to pay Robert Beale, late ergeant at Arms, his salary for the remainder of

the year.

After debate, it was passed—yeas 27, nays 12; and the resolution was subsequently modified so as to pay the money out of the contingent fund, and to limit the period to the end of the present iscal year
RINGGOLD'S SAILING DIRECTIONS.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, (and after debate,) Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate authorized to purchase one thousand copies o Ringgold's maps, charts, and sailing directions o the coast of California for the use of navigators

provided the same shall not exceed four dollars per HOUR OF MEETING. Mr. WALKER offered a resolution—that the daily hour of meeting hereafter be ten o'clock, until otherwise ordered. He said that a change of hee hour, and sitting till one o'clock, would enable senators to transact their business with members

of the Cabinet, whose consultation generally closes about the time the Senate goes into session.

Several Senators objected to the resolution.

Mr. BUTLER said the Senate ought to deliberate separately, and be left to do its own business. If any communication is to be made, let it be made in writine. writing.

Mr. WALKER repeated that a change of hour ould be a great accommodation to Senators.

Mr. PETTIT said that the Senator indicated by

is remarks that the Senate is idle in the forent Mr. SEWARD. Has the Cabinet expressed articular desire to see more of the Senators t hery can see now? [Laughter.]
Mr. WALKER replied, he did not propose that
Mr. WALKER replied, he did not propose that
Care about giving the Senator an answer His
constituents had imposed duties upon him which nust be performed.

The Senate then went into an Executive ses-

And afterwards adjourned.

BANK ROBBER ARRESTED.—On Friday night the hindelphia police arrested Jack Stephens, the ugitive Portsmouth (Va.) bank robber. Before was finally secured he shot one officer through

THE REPUBLIC

WASHINGTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1853. In the Senate vesterday Mr. HUNTER intro uced a resolution, which was agreed to, after brief debate, calling upon the Secretary the Treasury to furnish certain information i elation to iron; and this he said was with a riew to a compromise of the interests of the manufacturers and consumers of that article. There was an Executive session.

The Republic will be mistaken. Franklin

Pierce, we feel assured, will give us an old-fash

oned republican administration, after the Jeffer

onian model, based, of course, upon a strict

onstruction of the Federal Constitution. The

Republic need not "lay the flattering unction to its oul" that there will be any factious opposition in the Democratic ranks. The new President will prove true to the principles laid down and the course marked out in his Inaugural; and the party that elected him to office will give him a united and cordial support .- Columbus (Miss.) Democrat The quarrel in progress in New York affords the best answer to the above. The refusal of a large section of the party there to sustain 'the course marked out in his Inaugural" proves that the Democrat-not the Republichas misapplied "the flattering unction." Apart from this circumstance, the current of events amongst the office-seekers in this city and everywhere goes far to verify the remark that General PIERCE has more to apprehend in the

way of factious opposition from his own triends

than from the Whigs. It is proper to add that the quondam Secesionists of Mississippi begin to evince better faith in this matter than their Freesoil and Barnburning allies. Governor Foote has opened his canvass for the Senatorship, and refers to his agency in the passage of the Compromise neasures as the point on which he mainly rests his claims to the seat. The Mississippianthe mouthpiece of the Jefferson Davis wing of the Democracy, and at one time the violent assailant of the Compromise-refers to the occasion for the purpose of declaring that it and its friends will "abide by the verdict" of acquiescence rendered by the State, and will "not go behind that verdict to reopen the question."

It adds: "We will stand upon the platform of the Baltimore Convention, which commits all its supporters against the agitation of the slavery question in every section of the Union, in or out of Congress any form, and under any and every pretext Should a necessity arise (and we hope it will not) which will require us to expose violations of this covenant, we shall not shrink from a bold performance of the task. This is a duty to which we are sacredly pledged.

"We desire to stand aloof from the Senatorial canvass. If we interfere at all, it will not be to advocate the election of one aspirant or to disparage the claims of another; but to uphold the Balti more platform in its letter and spirit, and to preserve the integrity of the Democratic organization Present appearances indicate the return of a majority of Democrats to the next Legislature. The natter will be left in their hand; to determine, according to the time-honored usages of the party. With their decision we shall be content."

The query is suggested, Why did the Democratic majority of the Legislature at the last session evade the Senatorial question? Why, if the acquiescence in the Compromise is bond fide, refuse to give effect to the movement of the Compromise Democratic members on this subject? But we will not scan the course of our fiery opponents too closely. Their leaders already to some extent realize the enjoyment of honors and advantages; and that event, trivial as it is, may not be without its influence. Mr. WELLER assured the Senate on good authority that-"While the lamp holds out to burn

The vilest sinner may return;"

And we know not that the section of extremists represented by the Mississippian should form any exception to the rule. A little time will test their fair professions.

The multitude of private claimants whose wrongs and distresses have been so systematically disregarded by Gongress may derive some comfort from a knowledge of the fact that the Government of the United States is not alone in the obstinate denial of justice. Bad as it is, we doubt if any act in its history can be found to parallel the conduct attributed to the British East India Company in the subjoined paragraph, which we take from the Liverpool Times of a late date: "The Daily News, a few days ago, mentioned

case of extreme injustice, as shown in the manne

the ex-Rajah of Coorg is being treated by the East India Company. The Indian prince, after losing his principality, invested the whole of his private fortune, £100,000, in the Indian funds, to enable him to leave a certain provision for his family. From the period of his deposition, however, the Indian government have repudiated the payment of the dividend thereon; and though for nineteer years he has addressed reclamation after reclamation against this injustice, his petitions, he says, 'have only been passed over in silence.' His hard ships end not here. The government of India having, by his deposition, gained the whole revenues of Coorg, after hearing certain representations of the British officer in charge of the ex-Rajah, agreed to allow him \$6,000 a year, to be withdrawn when they thought proper. This sum has been regularly paid; but its withdrawal is now threateni, because the prince, who has been visiting in London some time, with the view of having his daughter baptised and educated in England, is lesirous of staying a few months longer, in order o complete arrangements for settling £400 a year upon her, to insure the payment of her educaional expenses. The Court of Directors of the East India Company refuse this reasonable request; threatening that if he does not at once return to India they will proceed to his deportation, which would reduce him to a state of destitution. His applications for the restoration of his private property of £100,000 meets with no response; so that f he remain in England without the permission of the 'honorable board' it will be as a beggar. This,' says the Daily News, 'is not a solitary case of confiscation of private property by the Indian government; for, just as they have confiscated this £100,000 belonging to the deposed Rajah of Coorg in their own funds, they have also confiscated private property to the extent of £300,000 belong-

The semi-barbaric princes from whose dominion it is the boasted privilege of Britain to emancipate the millions of India, never committed an act that more nearly approached to plunder. And yet the experience of the Rajah of Sattarah is proof that the British Parliament will afford no redress. For years past Mr. HUME has moved in his behalf, but the India monopoly has always triumphed, and the deposed Rajah been permitted to exist as he can. His civilized oppressors break their plighted faith with impunity; and why should they not do the same with his fellow-sufferer of Coorg? The government which robs the king of Birmah of his territory may surely rob ex Rajaha of their money without fear; and, let us hope, without tempting other governments to emulate the example.

ing to the deposed Rajah of Sattarah."

Shocking Railroad Casualty. reference to our telegraphic column, it dent has occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, by which several persons have lost

their lives and a number badly wounded. THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART for April (No. 4) is a decided advance upon its predeces-sors, excellent as they were. The illustrations are uite as numerous, while they are of a higher order, in subject and execution. The frontispiece "Meissen on the Elbe," has rarely been surpassed by a woodcut for the beauty with which light and shade are preserved; and some of the illustrations of Vernet's finest paintings are little if at all inferior. Perhaps the most generally interesting pa-per is a narrative of Layard's principal discoveries in the East, profusely illustrated with designs from ntiquities of Nimroud and Nineveh. We commend the work to families especially as an excel-lent family educator. Published by Alexander Montgomery, New York.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for April, as just been received. The feature of novelty in the present number is a historical account of the rmons, with descriptions of their manners and ustoms, which are also illustrated by numerous wood engravings. Portraits of Joe Smith and Orson Pratt are given, but we must say of the latter, having seen the criginal, that the likeness is not a good one. The usual amount of other interesting reading is to be found in this number of the "New Monthly."

To be obtained at Shillington's, corner of Pennsy vania avenue and 41 street.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of An Inquiry into the Question of Boundaries between the Republics of Costa Rica and New Grenada, by Don Felipe Molina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica and Guatemala near the Government of the United States. from the press of Mr. R. A. Waters, of this city.

YOUNG THIEVES .- Two juveniles whose heads were scarcely even with the criminal bar, the one nine and the other ten years of age, were arraigned at Boston on Saturday morning for theft. While the boys were in the lock-up awaiting trial, they had a fight with each other, which resulted in one of them getting a bloody nose. The court sent the boys to separate institutions provided for the youthful beginners of crime in that vicinity. Let every parent be admonished by this case to carefully guard the morals of his children even in ten-

SENATOR EVERETT .- The speech delivered a few days ago by Mr. Everett, upon the Central Amer-can question, has placed him in a commanding position in the Chamber. But the deference with which he was listened to-as an authority rather than as a co-equal debater, does not surprise us. And why? Simply because Mr. Everett entered the Senate and argued the question like a states.

It is a pity that this valuable quality-states ship—is becoming such a curiosity in our deliberative assemblies, that it strikes their members dumb. The public men of America, who came upon the stage within the last twenty-five years, have been so stained with party politics at home, that when they rise to address their colleagues, they are denied the attentive confidence to which they were probably entitled. But Mr. Everett is not of this class. The world is quite aware that he has always voted with the Whigs; yet the world knows quite as well that the right of opinion has never been degraded by him into political servility. At home and abroad he is recognised as the complished scholar, the national-hearted American ambassador, the industrious representative, the calm Minister of State, the self-sacrificing College President, who was always ready with his earning and eloquence to charm a lecture-room or enlighten a Senate.

These habits of thoroughness in the performance of his duties, have been the sources of Mr. Everett's power. Men rely on him. No one ever dreamed that he would trim to the wind, or swerve from the right, for the rewards of authority. Office has sought him. In all his writings and speeches he is uncompromising enemy of exaggeration and over-statement. True moderation balanced his udgment. Nor is the character of his style difent from that of his logic. What Pope was in poetry, Everett is in eloquence; profound sense is ever adored and illustrated by the most graceful

fancy: "Regit animos dictis et pectora mulcet." Baltimore American.

MR. GUTHRIE'S FIRST OFFICIAL ACT has been highly lauded in sundry Locofoco organs of the "small beer" sort. These little papers, it is true, don't know what they are talking about, but they have with asthmatic tone decided that Mr. Guthrie's reversal of Mr. Corwin's order is a terrible death-blow to Galphinism. If little folks would only get some persons to give them some information before they take up their sparrow-quill pens to abuse Whigs, they would probably write none the worse for it. But such people are apt to push off into unknown seas, and there, in the fog that surrounds them, they can see nothing as it actu-

ally exists. When Mr. Robert J. Walker was Secretary of the Treasury, an act was passed providing that if public appraisers should assess a value on import ed articles ten per cent. greater than the invoice price, the invoice value should be held to be fraudulent, and there should be added to it the difference betweenthat and the true valuation, and in addition

betweenthat and the true valuation, and in addition twenty per cent. by way of fine or penalty for the fraud attempted to be practiced by means of the invoice. Under the general law applicable to such cases it is provided that one-half of the fine shall go to the collector, naval officer, and surveyor, and the other half to the Government.

Mr. Walker himself took the view of this act that Mr. Corwin subsequently took. Mr. Meredith, who succeeded him, took the view of it that Mr. Guthrie has taken. Now the question is this: which of the parties has put the right construction on the act? Mr. Walker and Mr. Guthrie on the other. Mr. Corwin resisted Mr. Walker's construction of the act, we understand, until the Attorney General said that the law required that custom-house officers were entitled to half the amount of the penalties to which we have alluded. What "Galphinism" has to do with such a quesamount of the penalties to which we have alluded. What "Galphinism" has to do with such a question we cannot see. But Locofoco noses are bestridden by queer spectacles, and their eyes can see s range things. They never could see Swartwoutism, notwithstanding its hugeness, while of late they have been able to see nothing but "Galphinism"—a word that, as used by them, seems to have as many meanings as some of the most orphic passages in Mr. Pierce's Inaugural.

[Louisville Journal.

Boston asked alone \$13,450,000, and with Cambridge and Roxbury, asked for \$14,050,000, leaving \$3,345,000 for other localities. The committee have granted \$6,050,000 which they have reported in full. Five new banks in Boston have a capital of \$2,700,000. The names of the five are—the Webster Bank, capital \$1,500,000; Eliot Bank, \$300,000; Howard Banking Company, \$500,000; South Boston Bank, \$100,000; National Bank, \$300,000.

The report favors the increase of the capital stock of the following Boston banks: Boylston Bank, \$50,000; Mechanics' Bank, \$50,000; Blackstone Bank, \$200,000; Tremont Bank, \$250,000; Grocers' Bank, \$200,000; Shawmut Bank, \$250,000; Freeman's Bank, \$50,000; Bank of Commere, \$500,000; Grantie Bank, \$150,000; Union Bank, \$100,000.

The following section, incorporated in all the bills where an increase of capital is granted, will ridge and Roxbury, asked for \$14,050,000, leaving

Bank, \$100,000.

The following section, incorporated in all the bills where an increase of capital is granted, will have the effect in some instances to prevent the increase of the capital of some of the banks, as many of the large stockholders, including the officers of some of the insurance offices, are openhead to increasing the capital: posed to increasing the capital:

"If any of the stockholders of said bank remonstrate against the acceptance of the additional capital berein provided, the said remonstrance shall be made in writing on or before the first day

of July next; and if the persons so objecting le-gally represent one-fourth part of the present cap-ital stock in said corporation, it shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act." [Boston Transcript, 25th.

From the New York Times, Murch 26. The Ericason.

The Journal of Commerce refers to the "exaggerated and improbable stories" that have been circulated concerning the caloric ship Ericeson since her return from Alexandria. We know nothing more amusing than the readiness of a very large

> pessary to denounce steam itself, or to deride the attempt to use it as a failure. But in any new inrention the case is very different. If a screw gets loose in any part of the enginery, the defect is eemed an explosion of the principle, and the novelty is forthwith denounced as a humbug. The Journal gives all such persons good advice, in recommending them "not to arrive at conclusions too hastily on any subject." In the case of the caloric engine such prudence will, in our opinion, be found especially serviceable. Since the Ericsson's experimental trip of January 11th, we have watched her operations pretty closely, and have taken special pains to ascertain the facts in regard to every point that has been raised against the engines, whether scientific or mechanical; and although it would not be proper for us to express an opinion upon the subject with any great assumption of confidence, we have certainly seen nothing what-ever to weaken in the slightest degree the conviction that ere many years HEAT will be used as a motive power, through the agency of atmospheric air, rather than, as at present, through that of steam. The theoretical demonstrations with which many of our so called "scientific" journals lately abounded, that the use of heat over and over again or purposes of motive power was absolutely and simply impossible, have already vanished altoge ther. The practical difficulties which seem formidable to all persons on a superficial view, have mainly yielded to the inventive talent, the profound scientific knowledge, and the laborious perseverance of Captain Ericsson. And practical engineers who make any pretensions to a mastery of their profession, are very careful, even while dealing largely in anonymous and injurious insinuations, not to put themselves on record against the speedy and complete success of the caloric engine.
>
> A great deal has been said about the lack of speed which the Ericsson has shown. In point of fact, the speed attained has been greater than was ever promised with fourteen feet cylinders on so large a ship. But in no case has the full power of the engines yet been used. They are built for a pressure of twelve pounds to the square inch. Commander Sands, it will be remembered, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, states that luring the voyage to Alexandria the pressure was never allowed to exceed eight pounds. Captain Cricsson made a similar statement in his letter. The reason why it was thus limited was simply this: The bottoms of the working cylinders, which it will be remembered are convex in form, were made of wrought iron, because no foundry would undertake to cast them. It was found, during the first trial trip down the bay, that under any thing like full pressure the wrought iron bottoms would prove too elastic. In fact, on that trip, when the ressure was allowed to reach nine pounds, one or two of the bottoms yielded from half to three quarters of an inch. Upon the next trip, therefore, the pressure was still less; and during the voyage south it was never allowed to exceed eight pounds. The engines thus exerted only two thirds

ortion of the public to swallow as authentic the

grossest and most absurd fabrications concerning any new invention, while they are ready and wil-

ling to make all possible allowances for any thing

with which they have been long familiar. If a

new steamship breaks a piston, or her wheels are

too large for her engine, or any imperfection is

brought to light in her structure, they are ready

enough to attribute any deficiency in her perform-

ance to the proper cause; they never think it ne-

of their actual power. The remedy for this is simply to substitute cast iron for the wrought-iron bottoms used hitherto. Messrs. Hogg & Delamatar are now engaged in casting them; in the course of a very few weeks they will be fitted to the cylinders, and the Ericason will then be sent to England, partly as a test of her capacities, and partly to give John Bull an opportunity of inspecting the next "Yankee notion" by which her marine supremacy is to be contested.

We trust, meantime, that the American public will not consider caloric wholly extinct, even if steam should continue to be used extensively for some months to come. Captain Ericeson has labored very patiently upon this invention for a quarter of a century, so that he is not likely to work himself into any special fever now, merely to oblige those who have hitherto been in no great hurry to witness his success. A delay of a few weeks, more or less, will not seem half as serious ; natter to him as it does to those who insist_se all Americans, according to Charles Matthewsthat every thing shall be done in about "twenty minutes.

Mount VERNON .- The attention of the public has been directed several times to the subject of the purchase of Mount Vernon by Congress, in order that the home and the tomb of the Father of his Country should be the property of the nation. We copy below an article from the New York Sun, which contains some valuable suggestions upon the subject. The cost of the entire estate would be less than one hundred thousand dollars, and we hope Congress will not only purchase Mount Vernon, but put it in decent order. The comments of the Sun upon the present condition of the place are just. - Boston Transcript.

"The neglected condition of the old homestead and last resting place of the Father of his Country, has been the subject of repeated remark and comment by citizens and strangers. On a recent visit to that sacred spot, we were deeply impressed with the shameful indifference of the country and

with the shameful indifference of the country and of Congress to its condition and care. It is not creditable to us that the spot which contains the dust of the noblest of our country and race, should be a shame and reproach to us.

"In thinking over the neglect so evident to the visitor or pilgrim to Mount Vernon, the idea occurs to us that the best and most fitting way to secure its permanent care, is for Congress to purchase the piace, and appropriate it as a summer residence for the President of the United States. That a place to which the President could retire for sidence for the President of the United States. That a place to which the President could retire for relaxation, when business does not press heavily, is desirable, none will dispute. We see no good reason why the President should be pent up in the not very healthy White House, as in a sort of prison house, during his term of office. It is not relaxation for the President to make summer tours, and be bored and crowded to death, perhaps, on the route of his progress: and we should not dome the route of his progress; and we should not doom our Chief Magistrate to a confinement which no private citizen of affluent circumstances would rivate citizen of an arrivate roluntarily endure.

"Mount Vernon, by its fine position, its superior Washington, its hal

phinism"—a word that, as used by them, seems to have as many meanings as some of the most orphic passages in Mr. Pierce's Inaugural.

[Louisville Journal.]

INCREASE OF BANKING CAPITAL IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Mr. Kellogg, chairman of the Banking Committee of the Legislature, made a report yesterday upon the numerous applications for the increase of bank capital which have been made to the general court. The report of the committee occupies upwards of forty pages, and is reported to be an able document.

The committee were asked to increase the bank capital of the State \$17,395,000. Of this increase Boston asked alone \$13,450,000, and with Cambridge and Roxbury, asked for \$14,050,000, leaving \$23,345,000 for other localities. The committee of the Cambridge and Roxbury, asked for \$14,050,000, leaving \$23,345,000 for other localities.

EXPLORATION OF APRICA.—The United States

EXPLORATION OF AFRICA.—The United States ship John Adams sailed from the River Gambia on the 14th February, having on board Commander Lynch, of the United States Navy, who arrived there the day previous.

A letter in the New York Journal of Commerce says that Commander Lynch is uncer orders from the Secretary of the Navy, in connexion with the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to examine the west coast of Africa, and decide upon a location autitable, in regard to healthfulness. fertility. Rewest coast of Africa, and decide upon a location suitable, in regard to healthfulness, fertility, &c., for the colonization of our free colored population. He had orders for any United States vessel he might fall in with to transport him to whatever point he might wish to proceed.

Congress declined making any appropriation for this exploration; and hence, we suppose, it must drop, so far as an exploration of the interior of Africa was desired.

The BGARDING-HOUSE keepers in Boston, composed of men and women in equal proportions, have adopted resolutions recommending an advance in the price of board. It was also proposed that the Legislature be petitioned to pass a law by which all the baggage and other effects of a non-paying boarder can be detained by the keeper of the house until his bill is paid; also that a list should be kept of such individuals as do not pay their board.

The Georgia editors propose bolding a convention at Macon in May next.